FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE REPORTS 14 MARCH SESSION OF GENEVA TALKS

LD142217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] A plenary session of the Soviet and U.S. delegations discussed nuclear and space weapons in Geneva today. Antonin Kostka, our special correspondent, reports:

By agreement, there has been no official information published about today's session. The press spokesmen of the two delegations limit themselves to obligatory statements that the dialogue is rich and businesslike. Journalists were only able to watch the arrival of delegations in the meeting hall and the formal opening of the session itself, which then continued behind closed doors. The only known fact is that the session lasted from 1100 to 1300 and that heads of both delegations delivered opening statements followed by discussion of them; written materials for further talks were also exchanged. More about the proceedings of the talks today can be deduced from this afternoon's meeting of the press spokesman of the U.S. delegation with journalists. From that which he said -- or rather, the questions he avoided answering -- one can deduce that the American delegation has not yet been able to adopt a more flexible position either in the question of space military systems or as far as the medium-range nuclear missiles are concerned, but instead continues to focus on the pursuit of one-sided advantage in the sphere of strategic weapons. This, of course, does not contribute to the creation of a realistic and favorable basis for an useful agreement in the near future.

CTK REPORTS WESTERN 'TACTICS' AT MBFR TALKS

AU112210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Mar 85 p 7

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "The West Is Merely Using Tactics in Vienna"]

[Text] Jan Hein van de Mortel, head of the Netherlands delegation, addressed the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on Thursday 7 March.

His speech revealed that the West is merely using tactics in Vienna, so as to be able to raise NATO's military potential. It is also postponing its reply to the draft agreement on the initial reduction of the levels of Soviet and U.S. ground troops and armaments in central Europe and on freezing the levels of armed forces and armaments in that area, which was submitted by the socialist countries 3 weeks ago.

The proposal envisages a reduction of the numerical strength of Soviet and U.S. ground forces in central Europe by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively within 1 year, as soon as the appropriate agreement becomes valid. The maximum level of armed forces in central Europe would in the future be 900,000 men on each side, with 700,000 of them being ground forces.

POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF JARUZELSKI VISIT

AU141449 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP fully approved the results of the friendly working visit by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, paid here on March 4, 1985, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP highly commends the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, which were held in an atmosphere of brotherly friendship and full consensus of opinion on all problems discussed. They are yet another indication of the ever expanding cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers Party and a new great contribution to the steady promotion of all-round relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP is of the opinion that the preparedness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Polish People's Republic to deepen the processes of integration in keeping with the resolutions of the C.M.E.A. high-level economic meeting (Moscow, June 1984) and to activate their mutual cooperation, especially in the up-to-date industrial branches, will help the further economic growth of the two countries and the raising of their people's living standards.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP completely supports the assessments given during the meeting to the current complicated international situation, which has emerged as a result of the actions undertaken by the aggressive circles of imperialism and of U.S. imperialism in the first place. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic welcome and actively support the peace initiatives advanced by the U.S.S.R. and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, which are aimed at averting the nuclear war threat, at maintaining peace and at promoting equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples in Europe and worldwide.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP charged the respective state authorities and economic organizations with working out and implementing concrete measures towards the further considerable expansion and promotion of friendship and all-round cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO PRAISES MEMORY OF CHERNENKO

AU141603 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "An Example of Selfless Labor and Struggle"]

[Text] The CPSU and the people of the glorious Soviet Union have suffered a great loss in the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The peoples and countries of the fraternal socialist community and all detachments of the international communist and workers movement, the millions of friends of the USSR, and the innumerable ranks of progressive and peace-loving forces in the world are sharing their deep sorrow in this hour of grief. They are parting with a remarkable party and state leader, with a consistent champion who struggled for the triumph of communist ideals and of peace on the planet.

Konstantin Chernenko will live forever in their memories as a brillant example of selfless labor and struggle in implementing the historic cause of the party of Soviet Communists. For over a year he headed the militant, Leninist leadership of this party, and in this highly responsible post, fully displayed his talents as a gifted organizer, and an ardent patriot and internationalist. His tremendous experience as a Leninist type leader, accumulated during his 50-year membership in the CPSU, fully manifested itself.

Konstantin Chernenko's varied activities at the head of the CPSU and of the Soviet state expanded in a period of exceptional importance in the life of the Soviet Union, marked by the tremendous upsurge of the communist and working people in implementing the remarkable decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the plenums that followed. This was an epoch of active organizational and political work in further perfecting the society of developed socialism in the USSR, comprehensively expanding the social creative spirit of the working people, and raising ideological activities to a new level. The country entered a period of intensive preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is focused on the solution of the wide-ranging tasks of economic and social progress, and on the further improvement of the Soviet people's prosperity. Great attention is devoted to the elaboration of a new edition of the party program. The efforts of the CPSU to strengthen discipline and consolidate law and order, as well as the measures aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development, and at transforming the material-technological base of production in all national economic branches are enjoying nationwide popularity and unreserved support from all strata of the Soviet people.

The world witnessed brilliant confirmation of the enhanced role of the Leninist foreign policy conducted by the Soviet Union in connection with the reorganization of international relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, and on the basis of the efforts to consolidate peace and international security in conformity with the vital interests of all countries and peoples. Important steps were adopted for the further development and intensification of cooperation and interaction within the fraternal socialist community. The fruitful efforts to adopt a new stage in the expansion and perfection of socialist economic integration, to considerably consolidate the international stands of the socialist community -- all these things are linked to Konstantin Chernenko's activities.

The Soviet Union today is a universally recognized vanguard of the powerful movement of peace-loving forces in the world for decisive resistance to the aggressive plans of imperialism, and for preventing the threat of nuclear disaster. A whole series of peaceful initiatives and proposals, aimed at the implementation of constructive and mutually acceptable measures for the limitation of nuclear and space weapons, for the construction of solid bridges of mutual confidence and understanding between East and West is linked to the name of Konstantin Chernenko.

The tremendous consistent efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state to restrain the arms race were the main factor in beginning the new Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons, negotiations whose successful outcome is the focus of the ardent hopes of all peace-loving forces in the world. The USSR's stand on these negotiations is unmistakable and represents a well-founded platform: It implies that all necessary efforts must be devoted to the achievement of an agreement by unrelentingly following and observing the just principle of equality and equal security. It was pointed out on several occasions in this respect that this flexible stand does not mean any resignation to the possible exploitation of the negotiations as a screen behind which to conceal the further implementation of the U.S. programs of superrearmament and for achieving military superiority. The USSR will never accept such maneuvers because that would entail betraying the hopes of the peoples, and committing a grave offense against the interests of all mankind.

Through Konstantin Chernenko's death our people lost a close comrade and loyal friend, an indefatigable champion for the consistent implementation of the joint political line of the BCP and CPSU aimed at the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together of our two parties. countries, and peoples, aimed at the inensification and prosperity of the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The Bulgarian Communists are lowering their militant flag in respect to the bright memory and remarkable deeds of the worthy son of the Leninist party and Soviet people. All working people in our country share the deep sorrow of the Soviet people at the great loss and are expressing their firm and unshakable faith in the victorious advance of communist ideas; they are expressing their readiness to continue to work, side by side with the Soviet Communsits and the entire Soviet people, for the trimph of the cause of socialism and peace.

TRADE UNION COOPERATION WITH UK DISCUSSED

AU142053 Sofia BTA in English 2017 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- The Commission for Bulgaro-British Trade Union Cooperation held its general meeting here today.

The report and the statements pointed out that the commissions work in 1984 has contributed substantially to the expansion of contacts between the working people of Bulgaria and Britain. Particular attention has been paid to aiding the striking British miners. With the assistance of the Bulgarian trade unions, British miners children, as well as their families, have holidays in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian mass media have run varied and numerous features in truthful coverage of the British miners' strike. The reports were imbued with a feeling of solidarity. That was the opinion of Mr Len Dowson, national secretary of the British-Bulgarian Trade Union Association, who was the guest of the meeting today.

The forum adopted a plan for the commissions work in 1985, which envisages an exchange of delegations, visits by British workers arranged by various tourist agencies, as well as a number of initiatives for joint actions in defence of peace.

Mr Kosta Andreev, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, was elected chairman of the Commission for Bulgaro-British Trade Union Cooperation.

The Commission for Bulgaro-British Trade Union Cooperation and the British-Bulgarian Trade Union Association, which are 12 years old, are a unique phenomenon in the international trade union movement. These two organizations have established themselves as a durable form of cooperation between the working people of Bulgaria and Britain and help the better acquaintance of the two countries workers.

The British-Bulgarian Trade Union Association has a membership of more than 200,000 British workers. Many of them have repeatedly visited Bulgaria and are now among the most ardent promoters of this countrys achievements in the construction of socialism.

Today Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, presented the Order of the Madara Horseman First Class to Mr Len Dowson, national secretary of the British-Bulgarian Trade Union Association.

The State Council has conferred this high honour on the prominent British trade unionist for his services to the promotion and consolidation of contacts between the British and the Bulgarian working class and on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

SRV FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS

AU142122 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] On 14 March in Sofia talks began between a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council, led by its chairman, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, and a delegation of the SRV Fatherland Front, led by Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front's Central Committee and deputy chairman of the SRV State Council.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski outlined the role and contribution of the largest public-political organization in Bulgaria to constructing the developed socialist society. He also dwelled on the multifaceted international activity of the Fatherland Front.

During the cordial and friendly talk, information was exchanged on the structure of two organizations as well as on the contents, forms, and methods of work in implementing the tasks posed by the BCP and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

HUSAK PRAISES, EVALUATES WOMEN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

LD081102 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received a 300-member delegation of Czechoslovak women led by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee, in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today to mark International Women's day.

[Begin Husak recording] Dear comrades, dear guests, I welcome you all cordially (?to the traditional) meeting between the delegation of Czechoslovak women from all corners of our homeland and [word indistinct] representatives of our political and state life.

The main result of our struggle to overcome capitalism and the victory of socialism is the deep revolutionary change in the position of the working man. This change meant the end to capitalist exploitation and repression; reliable social certainties, democratic rights and freedom for the workers; and the workers' continually greater, committed participation in ruling the state and creating a new life. One of the factors of this revolutionary process is the liberation and new position of working women. It was socialism which created the conditions and opened the way for the development and use of their energy and talent. [applause] This is why it found them to be faithful compansions and reliable supporters. This is a great gain and an important source of strength for our system. No matter what sphere of political economic, social and cultural life we consider, we can speak with satisfaction of the active and creative participation of women. They represent almost half of the workers in the national economy, and in some branches their share is considerably larger.

We are paying constant attention to improving their training, which is a prerequisite for their ever broader participation in society's work. We can say with justification that as socialist society is developing, new, socialist people are growing up. And this is true, of course, at the present time. Increasingly characteristic is their healthy self-confidence and their determination to actively participate in the development of society, their determination to use their interests and abilities with initiative.

The number of women in managerial and leading posts is also increasing. The results and experiences show that they are successful in these posts. We shall endeavor to accelerate their entry into such positions. [applause]

Comrades! Socialist society, while emphasizing women's role in society, emphasizes equally the importance of their maternal role. It sees that women can fulfil this role in the most favorable conditions. The extent of various benefits and grants given by our society to mothers, newlyweds, and families with children can be seen, for example, in one fact -- that this year we shall spend for these purposes almost Kcs38 billion from the state budget. We shall continue steadily the policy of strengthening and improving the social certainties of the population, and this includes the entire sphere about which I have talked. We attach great importance to the family. It is irreplaceably important in our society for favorable population development, for education of children in the socialist spirit. We know that this is a burden for a women to a certain extent, but hopefully it gives her a sense of fulfillment, and it is vital for society. The responsible, demanding preparation of a professionally and physically strong, and a morally firm young generation -- this is the main prerequisite for the future good of our country.

We often think of the development of the young generation, and we will have to think even more in order to achieve the goal I discussed.

We can say that the majority of our young generation approaches life and work responsibly and supports the ideas and goals of socialism. We must not, however, overlook some negative phenomena. The family, school, places of work, national committees, the Socialist Union of Youth, trade unions, and other organs and social organizations are greatly responsible for the education of honest and patriotic people, able and determined to continue, with dignity, the cause of building socialism. This is one of our most decisive tasks.

Women bear the greater part of caring for the home and children. A lot has already been done, and is also being done in the present time, to make these duties easier. For example, in the 7th 5-Year Plan, child benefits were increased, as was the maternity grant, which was also set up from 1st January this year for mothers with one child. It is expected that this year the maternity grant will be given to roughly 280,000 mothers. This year 96 percent of children from 3 to 5 years of age will be attending nursery schools. In this way the task set out in this area by the 16th congress of the CPCZ will be considerably exceeded. We want women to have more time for recreation, for their children, for participation in public life and for education so that harmony between their work activity and family role will deepen. The relevant organs, ranging from the government ministries to national committees, have the responsibility to adopt effective measures, particularly for the improvement of all forms of services. Something is being done in this area -- though I think not enough -- in the work of shops and deliveries of products which make domestic work easier. [applause]

We can say that in the past 40 years we have secured in practice conditions of equality for women. Progressive forces in the capitalist world fight for the equality of women in vain. The fact that we are justly proud of the results which have been achieved does not mean that we do not see the problems and shortcomings which women criticize. We will continue to improve the economic and social and cultural prerequisites for their work in order to make their position easier. We see the main path to the fulfilment of these goals in the further development and perfecting of socialist society. Continued economic growth is of key importance, the growth of productivity of society's work, increasingly better use of the advantages of socialist management, and the development of socialist democracy and social activity. In this spirit we approach the preparations for the 17th Congress of the CPCZ which will determine the program for the development of our society for the next period.

After Comrade Gustav Husak's speech, Comrade Marie Kabrhelova expressed thanks on behalf of Czechosloval women for the praise and recognition of their work. She emphasized that it is the fulfillment of the proud feeling of citizenship in the socialist state and is proof of the attention the Communist Party, the government, and the National Front gives to the complete participation and comprehensive development of women. She went on to state that our women will always remain faithful to the ever living, relevant, and inspirational revolutionary legacy of the national liberation struggle, which they are fulfilling with new actions in the new historical conditions of developed socialism. For all generations present and future, she said, we wage a difficult struggle for life in peace on the foundation of the lesson learned from World War II.

She also recalled the gains of the women of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, gains which cannot be found in the rest of the world.

Finally Comrade Marie Kabrhelova expressed the determination of Czechoslovak women to struggle with all their might for the preservation of the basic human right -- the right to live in peace -- and with every action to support and implement the policy of the CPCZ.

Lively and informal conversations between members of the delegation and party and state representatives in the reception rooms of the Prague Castle took place afterwards.

U.S. PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS ASSAILED

DW141500 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1210 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Retired Colonel Wolfgang Lehmann commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, addressing the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, has demanded initiatives aimed at curbing the proliferation of chemical weapons. This is quite an honorable venture, considering that as late as in 1963 merely five states had chemical combat agents whereas, reportedly, the number is now 13.

We need only take a closer look to see that this problem becomes rather marginal compared with the current production of chemical weapons in states with significant military potential, such as the United States, and compared with the stockpiles of immediately usable chemical munitions already present in potential NATO war theaters in West Europe in general, and in the FRG in particular. These truly are the crucial problems, because scientists say that the existing stockpiles of the agents of silent death are sufficient to eradicate all mankind. The London journal SURVIVAL disclosed that a single Phantom plane equipped with nerve gas could represent a mass destruction weapon which would be comparable to a small nuclear weapon in its killing capacity.

As for the production of chemical agents, very alarming developments have recently occurred in the United States. The protagonists of the military-industrial complex once again are working on the specter of another gap. This time it is chemical weapons that are reportedly in short supply. This is why the Pentagon is pestering Congress with the demand that more than $20 billion be appropriated for that purpose in 1985 -- 10 times more than in 1978. The chemical weapon arsenal of the United States is supposed to be enlarged from three to five million units. The toxic effect of the weapons is reportedly to increase to about a thousand times that of the known nerve-damaging agents.

New, binary agents are being produced. Their basic concept is to keep separate during the transport and storage stage the individual components which, compared with the final product, have a relatively minor toxic effect. Only after the weapon is discharged, or at the beginning of the spraying process, is the reaction set off which produces the lethal agent. Among other things, this makes it possible to largely camouflage the level of chemical armament and to make disarmament control difficult.

The large-scale production of the binary chemical munitions in the death factory at [place indistinct] in Arkansas has been cranked up and is to be implemented within 7 years in accordance with a four-stage plan.

It is generally known that the Warsaw Pact states in their political declaration of 5 January 1983 demanded that the preparation of an international convention on the ban and the destruction of chemical weapons be accelerated. The reaction of the United States was negative. In fact, it had cut off bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the issue back in 1980. This, however, would offer a true field of activity for the curbing of the chemical weapons proliferation! Therefore, it probably is not wrong to react to the remarks quoted in the beginning with the proverb: Here is where you should prove what you can do.

The situation is about the same with respect to the stockpiling of chemical munitions by the United States in foreign countries.

Quite in keeping with a sarcastic remark by U.S. Senator Hatfield that these measures would not find any support if our own people were involved and if our own territory should be the theater of chemical warfare, 50 percent of the U.S. arsenal is stockpiled abroad. The stockpile in West Europe reportedly comes to as much as 20,000 tons. According to the Stockholm [name indistinct] Institute about 5 percent of the U.S. chemical agent arsenal is stockpiled just in the Fischback depot, in the FRG county of Pirmasens. The Pentagon plans to send another 19,000 tons to West Europe. In the FRG in particular, the new construction of five depots is planned for the Allgaeu and Black Forest regions, among others.

To counteract these dangers the Warsaw Pact states on 10 January 1984 advanced to the NATO member-states the proposal to create a Europe free from chemical weapons. Any initiative in this field is an important contribution not only in the struggle for an arms halt and the reduction in armaments but also toward ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil, neither nuclear war nor war waged with chemical weapons.

HONECKER CABLES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU112202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

It gives me sincere pleasure, very esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, to convey to you, to the leadership and members of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and to the friendly Syrian people, the cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and people on the occasion of Revolution Day.

Permit me to express the respect which the GDR feels for the successes achieved by the friendly Syrian people since the revolution of 1963 in building the country and in defending their independence and sovereignty against the aggressive machinations of imperialism.

Proceeding from the identical interests of our parties states and peoples in the effort to preserve world peace and for social progress, the GDR will continue in the future to stand in firm affinity at the side of the Syrian Arab Republic in its struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for a comprehensive and just peace settlement in the Middle East. It is with this objective that the GDR will dynamically expand the developed relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between our states.

I wish you, very esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, personal well-being and further successes in your responsible work for the benefit of the Syrian people.

BRIEFS

NEW ERFURT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- Arthur Swatek was elected chairman of the Erfurt Bezirk Council at a meeting of the bezirk assembly on 6 March. Arthur Swatek, who was proposed by Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk SED Secretariat, on behalf of the SED and in agreement with the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc, comes from a workers family and has held the position of first secretary of the Nordhausen Kreis SED Secretairat. He succeeds Richard Gothe, who died in January of this year. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

GORBACHEV PERSONALITY REMEMBERED FROM 1983 VISIT

AU140900 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Imre M. Szabo article: "A Memorable Visit"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev is well known in Hungary. When he visited Hungary in September 1983 he visited many places.

Among other things, he paid a visit to Babolna during the Babolna Days.

Dr Tivadar Pongo, deputy production manager, recalls: "He viewed with great interest the exhibition on corn, maize, and fodder production. He listened, in the company of Comrade Ferenc Havasi, to our report on animal husbandry, meat production, and our achievements and he viewed the related establishments. He spent almost a day on the grounds of the Babolna State Cooperative. He arrived in the morning and left late in the afternoon, around 1800. We showed him everything he was curious to see, and quite a few things, even if they did not strike him as novelties, nevertheless captured his attention."

"We showed him our Holstein milk farm at the specialized cattle ranch of Kiscser. He spoke with appreciation not only of the Enying State Cooperative but also of Hungarian agriculture as a whole.

We showed him the 11-hectare farm, the plant cultivation and animal husbandry sections; then we spoke about the membership, the organization, and the party. I remember well that he was particularly interested in the small household farm. Not long after he left we received a Soviet newspaper which also reported on the visit in Enying. The paper was sent by him, and this pleased us very much."

Dr Ferenc Biro, rector of the Godollo University of Agricultural Sciences, remembers: "On his visit, the main subject was higher education, especially the training of agricultural experts. Gorbachev asked us about the methods and means applied in agriculture to achieve results. Then the suggestion was raised of beginning agricultural instruction in the Russian language. As a result of Comrade Gorbachev's visit, there are already 29 Soviet students studying at our university this academic year, and this year 30 new students will come for the second semester."

[Imre Szabo] What was your impression of Gorbachev?

[Dr Biro] One could feel from each question the interest of the expert. He asked pertinent questions. He visited several faculties and experimental stations -- for instance, the cattle ranch and the goose-breeding station. I noticed that he enjoyed everything he experienced. The discussions were held in a very cordial and informal atmosphere. His wife found a good discussion partners, too. She is a philosopher and thus had much to discuss with Jozsef Agod, the head of our philosophy department.

Julia Heiter, deputy chairman of the Fejer County Council -- then head accountant of the Ikarus factory in Szekesfehervar -- recalls: "Yes, I was the one who received Mikhail Gorbachev when he visited our factory. We accompanied him to the assembly line, the frame and polishing units, and also to the final assembly line. Then we told him about our factory, what it was like when it started, and where it is now -- about the 8,500 buses manufactured here annually. We spoke about the future, our new family of products, and about the old relations between Ikarus and our Soviet partners. There are at least 20-25 people from Szekesfehervar who are constantly working in the Soviet Union. Our experts can be found everywhere there are Ikarus buses.

Gorbachev also asked about organization, mechanization, and technological development. He was particularly interested in the fact that in 10 years, with hardly a change in our staff, we were able to double production."

JEALOUSY OF WEALTHIER WORKERS, PARTY MISTAKES

LD092112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Mar 85

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] Julia Tardos and Geza Foldvari report on the Budapest party conference.

[Foldvari] The party membership was essentially in agreement with the main conclusions of the congress guidelines. Approval of the party's direction and of its striving for renewal found expression in the debates, said Karoly Grosz, who made it clear that it is completely in order that many critical thoughts were heard in the debate on the guidelines, since this document is not a dissertation for a scholarship; its objective was, by way of criticisms and stands taken, to draw more and more people into the debate, to encourage them to be active political participants. All this is demonstrated and proved by what the first secretary of the Budapest party committee had to say about the general mood of the people of Budapest:

[Begin Grosz recording] The social, political conditions are balanced; the party's leading role is being asserted. The decisive majority of people work respectably, fulfill honorably their duties as citizens, are active participants in the development of our country and our city, and take a share in the problems and successes. On the other hand, in recent years, social tensions have increased, our conflicts have proliferated, and the quality and mood of human relationships have deteriorated. There has been a significant decrease in the more easily mobilized social, economic, and spiritual reserves. Very many people, among us for various reasons, feel bad. They feel worse than what might be considered justified on the basis of the degree of material supply. It is worth reflecting upon this.

What is the cause of the worsening general mood? In our opinion, the fundamental cause is the stagnation in personal incomes and real earnings over many years, or at least their reduction in certain strata, the accumulated effects of which are appearing today. The complaints of those people whose standard of living has in recent years fallen are not balanced politically by the voices of those at the other pole of differentiation, those whose real income has significantly risen. Among the latter we find masses of people who have acquired their higher income either by doing more work -- and these people grumble rather than show off about their improved financial status -- or, on the other hand, those who have attained their higher income by questionable means. And of course those who have become prosperous through questionable means keep a low profile. We should be glad that people find it harder to put up with corruption and cheating and with dishonest profits acquired in this way. This is natural. But there exists, and it is more and more on the increase, an undesirable, unpleasant corollary to this -- which, I am afraid, is a counterpoint to this -- that people do not accept the bigger incomes or property acquired through really honest work or which have been gained legally either. And this is contrary to our endeavors. We cannot tolerate someone being criticized because he has inherited, let us say, a house because he is an only child, or because he has bought a weekend house when he already has an apartment; or because he buys a car, and then is also accused of having acquired his income dishonestly. In more than one instance the parents of such people have worked a whole lifetime in order that their children might perhaps get something one day. We also consider such criticism to be disquieting also because it militates against our correct endeavor that differentiation in incomes should be based on work done, and that this should also be reflected in the property situation. This is especially important because at this moment, if I assess the Hungarian reality correctly, we do not have many incentives or motor forces apart from this.

This alone can be the encouragement which incites us to greater performance.

The new difficulties are mainly those to which we have earlier become unaccustomed, since one easily becomes accustomed to what is good. Our public was surprised, and in more than one case shocked by them. Let me give two examples of this: For example, the public cannot understand and cannot accept the troubles surrounding fruit and vegetable supplies, while it can see and read to what an exceptionally great extent Hungarian agriculture has developed, how dynamically production has grown. It is also worthy of note that the energy restrictions, and mainly the problems with the coal supply caused by the unusual winter this year, have risen to exceptional astonishment in our public.

What is the situation of the party movement in Budapest? With responsibility I can report to you that the party membership in Budapest is in agreement with the party's political objective, with the Central Committee's political line. Unity on the basic issues is growing, while in the partial issues we can find a divergence of opinions which is many-hued and more passionate than formerly. Is this disturbing? We must ask ourselves this question. In my opinion, yes. But it is not avoidable. In this sphere also we must stay on the soil of realities. In the more contradictory situation the concept of unity is also being reevaluated. There never has been absolute unity and in my opinion there never will be. We must strive, however, to clarify in debates the divergences of opinion which exist on the partial issues so that in this way they can become part of a reemerging unity.

What is our task? There must be a clear program. Such a program is contained in the congress guidelines, and we must work more consistently for its realization. There is a need for greater political activity; we need more determined, more open, more straightforward, and clearer acceptance of the policy. But our style of work must also be improved. At more than one party conference, in retrospect the idea was expressed that a given policy was good but implementation was inconsistent. As I was prepared for our present party conference, I needed to catch up with what I had missed during my holiday in the provinces, and I read the reports, debates, and closing speeches of the 12th and 11th Budapest party conferences. The problem is this: We are inconsistent in our implementation of the resolutions. We find this in every single party conference report. We should look into this now to find where the trouble lies. Or are we only capable, even now, of stating this, and then, in the preparation of the 14th congress, hearing someone once again stand here and say that once again we have not implemented the resolutions? We should try to determine where this problem originates. For it is not an answer to say, as I heard at more than one party conference, that the leadership should be more forceful and more determined, should bang its fist on the table, and then the resolutions will finally be realized. My view is -- and I do not ask anyone to accept this view, but I feel that on the basis of the debates I am entitled to express it -- that one of the problems is that we pass a great many resolutions which are impossible to implement. We tend to pass resolutions first, rather than first create the circumstances and conditions needed to implement the resolutions.

Our deeds are judged on the basis of the end product. Therefore, to further advance we must look ourselves in the face in order to progress more quickly not only in the field of economies but also in every field of social life. For this reason, as one of the slogans of our consultation, apart from the one here, I would recommend Istvan Szechenyi's [19th century statesman] statement: Denial and concealment of deficiencies and dark spots only prove that we do not have the intention or the strength to rise above them. [end recording]

OLSZOWSKI FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH TO SEJM 14 MARCH

Opening of Session

LD141210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The session of the Sejm is the most important event of the day in our country. Over to the parliament building from where Henryk Walczak is reporting:

Good morning, this is the Sejm studio. The first meeting of the Sejm of the spring session began at 1000 hours. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are attending. The deputies honored the memory of Konstantin Chernenko, the deceased general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with one minute of silence.

In accordance with the agenda Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, presented the main issues of Polish foreign policy. Discussion then got underway after Minister Olszowski's speech. Deputy Ryszard Wojna was the first to speak in the discussion. He is a representative of the PZPR deputies' club.

At this moment the discussion on the speech delivered by Minister Olszowski is in progress. Fifteen deputies have registered their names for the discussion.

Olszowski on U.S., Other Issues

LD141738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 14 Mar 85

["Excerpts" of speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at 14 March Sejm session -- recorded]

[Text] From the East, from the land of the soviets, perseveringly and upon many occasions a voice has resounded calling for a secure life for nations, cooperation, and peace. Together with its other socialist partners, Poland supports this voice, and enriches it with its own thoughts. The strength of this voice is not weakened by the mournful news of the death of the helmsman to date of the Soviet ship of state, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko. The news demands however that we let our minds dwell on the figure of this distinguished follower of the Leninist policy of peace, this party and state activist, and one of the world's leading statesman. As CPSU general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a great contribution to the struggle to protect mankind from a thermonuclear catastrophe, to strengthen security and to avert an arms race. He was coauthor of important peace initiatives by the Warsaw Fact and an advocate of the consolidation of the might and defense readiness of this alliance. His figure will always be linked with the consolidation of Soviet-Polish friendship and the expanison of mutual relations, with a deepening of the fraternal links between the CPSU and the PZPR, and with a profound and benevolent understanding of Polish affairs. His name and works will remain within the living and grateful memory of Poland's working people.

Yesterday a delegation of the PPR including Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which was taking part in the Moscow funeral ceremonies, conveyed its best wishes and expressions of frateranal friendship to the newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, wishing him distinguished achievements while leading the Soviet party and state, in the work of communist construction, the defense of peace, the prevention of the catasrophe of war, and in the creation of conditions for the friendly coexistence and cooperation of the states and nations of the world.

The delegation expressed Poland's steadfast determination to consolidate further the friendship between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union, to develop Polish-Soviet cooperation in all areas of political and economic life, and to act jointly in the international arena in the name of the shared ideals of the Leninist policy of peace.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary sincerely and cordially reciprocated our delegation's intentions and asked that his warmest regards and wishes for a flourishing of socialist Poland and peace and happiness for all its citizens be conveyed to the PZPR and the allied parties and all the Polish people.

May it please the house, the PPR Constitution proclaims in Article 6 that in its policies our state, I quote, is guided by the interests of the Polish nation, its sovereignty, independence and security, and the will for peace and cooperation among nations echoes the noble traditions of solidarity with forces of freedom and progress, strengthens the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist states, bases its relations with states with different social systems on the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, end of quote. Poland has been invariably and consistently following these principles for 40 years. Because of this, the Polish nation has lived for 40 years within secure borders and has had friendly neighbors. Due to policies based on these principles our country is gradually regaining its political and economic position following a period of dangerous attacks by counter-revolutionary opponents of socialism in 1980-82, which were harmful to the Polish state.

The consistent implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress last year brought further important achievements in every area of life in the country -- political, social, and economic. A significant strengthening of the PZPR as the leading force in Poland's political system took place. The party's influence among the working people broadened. Confidence in and social support for its program increased. The state strengthened, and the institutions of socialist democracy and the corresponding government by the people acquired new vigor. It was accompanied by a consolidation of observance of the law, the expression of which was the Torun trial, of dramatic significance and inevitably in the public interest. Order and social discipline have strengthened.

The development of the trade unions and the enhanced role and significance of the workers' self-management units have become important links in workers' democracy. The reform of the economy has favored the restoration of economic equilibrium. Particularly important was the continuation of the work of national accord. This was also promoted by the enrichment of the forms of action of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. It is in the process of becoming an increasingly broad civic movement for dialogue and cooperation among the creative and patriotic forces within the nation, and a platform for the expression and moulding of public opinion. The elections to the people's councils last year demonstrated that the public wants order and calm.

An eloquent expression of the progress made along the road of social stabilization was the amnesty, a momentous legal act adopted by the Sejm at the initiative of the PRON National Council, which testified both to the profound humanitarianism and to the strength of the peoples' state. Despite the actions of forces without and within who counted on political boycotts, economic blackmail, and various forms of discrimination and restriction, on halting the process of renewal, Poland is entering the fifth decade of its position in the international arena.

May it please the house, last year I had the honor of presenting to the esteemed house a government report on current issues in the PPR's foreign policy.

Following a debate by the deputies on 15 February 1984 the Sejm adopted an appropriate resolution. Today I would like to inform the esteemed house that despite the numerous difficulties caused by the policies of the imperialist and anti-Polish forces, all the main tasks have been accomplished by the government. The decisive factors in the consolidation of Poland's position have been the progress made in the normalization of the domestic soicopolitical situation and the positive results achieved in the overcoming of the effects of the crisis and in attaining economic equilibrium.

Citizen deputies! The basis and guarantee of European security in conditions in which imperialism imposes a division of Europe into opposing political and military blocs lie in the Warsaw Pact, the defensive alliance of the states belonging to the socialist community. Throughout the 30 years of its existence it has been fulfilling its mission, securing peace for the nations of Europe and providing its member-states with a guarantee of the inviolability of their borders and of their territorial integrity. Poland forcefully advocates an extension of the period of the validity of this alliance. The extension this year of the binding force of the Warsaw Pact is also the wish of all the member-states. Poland will contribute continuously to this fulfillment of its obligations as an ally, to the maintenance of the proper defensive capability and readiness of our treaty organization. We are also participating actively in the formulation and implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states. We are continuing diplomatic efforts aimed at the realization of momentous joint initiatives regarding ending the arms race, preventing war, and returning to the policy of detente.

Our participation in the work of CEMA well serves the purpose of rebuilding Poland's position among the socialist states. The Polish deelgation made an important contribution to the work of last year's Moscow economic summit of the CEMA states, during which the basic trends in the development of cooperation between the member-states were discussed. Poland is accorded a particular role between October 1984 and June 1985, in view of its chairmanship of the Executive Committee and other bodies of the CEMA. Poland's representatives are working to enhance the effectiveness of these bodies. We note with satisfaction that the 40th CEMA session will be held in Warsaw in the coming months. We attach great importance to the exploitation of the opportunities created by the program for socialist economic integration for specific projects within CEMA's framework, aimed at improving the intergrational links. The plans for long-term comprehensive undertakings aimed at satisfying the member-states' needs for fuel, energy, and raw materials up to 1990 and beyond, and the coordination of the economic plans for 1986-90 are of particular significance. The enormously important program for cooperation up to the end of the current century, which was adopted at the Moscow summit of the CEMA member-states, envisages the development of such areas as electronics, automation and robotization of production processes, nuclear power, biotechnology, and technology in other materials.

May it please the house, last year Polish-Soviet relations received many new, significant impulses. The most important event was Wojciech Jaruzelski's May visit to the Soviet Union. It brought important decisions in the further development of political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. Its specific result was a long-term program of development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation until the year 2000 signed between Poland and the USSR. The PPR's 40th anniversary was very solemnly marked in the Soviet Union, and the celebrations were given a high status and broad coverage. This year in Poland and the Soviet Union we will be solemnly marking the 40th anniversary of the joint victory over German fascism. The Polish nation remembers with gratitude the Soviet Army's liberating mission in Poland, for whose freedom and independence more than 600,000 Soviet officers and soldiers gave their lives.

Citizen deputies, an important factor in the sum total of political relations with the European socialist states last year was a further expansion of political and social contacts carried out on the basis of the policy of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress and other congresses of other fraternal parties. Of great significance were the official visits of friendship to Poland by Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, and the friendly visits and talks conducted by Wojciech Jaruzelski in Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. Our relations with socialist states outside Europe underwent a significant expansion. Relations with the developing countries are acquiring an ever greater significance in our foreign policy. Such cooperation serves well our mutual, basic interests. This has been confirmed during numerous recent visits and contacts at government, parliamentary, and party levels. We attach tremendously great significance to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

May it please the house, socialist Poland constantly strives for peaceful coexistence among states with various systems to become a fixed principle of contemporary international relations, one which would not be subjected to transitory upheavals. Our efforts to strengthen peace and security, and frankness and readiness for maintaining equal and mutually beneficial relations with the developed states of the West are a contribution which we continually wish to make to the consolidation of this principle.

Last year brought clear progress in this sphere. The first high-level official visits to Poland for some years, including some from NATO states, the resumption of a working political dialogue with the majority of Western countries, and some, however insufficient, effects resulting in normal economic relations, prove both the justness of our foreign policy and the Western partners' facing up to reality. However, it should be emphasized that the normalization process is still slow and uneven. At the same time two significantly different concepts of the development of relations with Poland have emerged.

The first follows from the assumption that there is one Poland; it respects its choice of political system and its political orientation. Countries that follow this line give priority to the search for platforms of common interest with Poland, and reaching mutual benefits through developing relations. This approach undoubtedly creates conditions for the constant extension of multifaceted contacts and stable relations, which serve well the economy and security of Poland and its partners.

However, there is also another concept. Its supporters have by no means abandoned the attempts to destablize our internal situation and to take advantage of the temporary weakness of Poland. The mechanism they are using is simple. They first try to create difficulties in our country, and then progress in mutual relations is made contingent on Poland's removing these difficulties. Following this two-faced concept, they not only seek but also actively attempt to create even minor excuses to interfere in our internal affairs and to harm Poland. It is high time that the followers of this line abandon their illusions. Poland will not allow itself to be pushed into the role of the sick man of Europe. It will not be a page in a global fight against the world of socialism. Attempts to recreate past situations will not bring their authors the results they expect. Only the first, the realistic concept, has a positive prospect.

When some Western politicians deny that economic restrictions against Poland are applied for political reasons, we answer clearly: Most of these restrictions are still being applied. They have reduced the Poles' standards of living, have made difficult the implementation of economic reform, and have delayed the process of achieving equilibrium in the economy.

The responsibility for the damage done to our nation will not be reduced by such substitute gestures as are stimulated by the official bodies' charity activities and aid initiatives, loudly presented but in reality of no real meaning. It is time to end this game of pretence, the pitiful attempts to create in Polish minds an impression that the West cares about their fate. Polish society expects not merely guarantees for the future but also appropriate compensation for the losses borne by us as a result of the policy of restrictions and discrimination. We demand that this be taken into consideration by those who by their policy caused nearly $15 billion of losses to the Polish economy in the 1982-84 period. The first step toward this should be a return to normal principles of economic cooperation by the total abolition of all restrictions and the elimination of the barriers that block increases in exports and payment capabilities. This can be done by moving to realistic cooperation based on mutual interest and benefit.

The current international situation, full of dangers, dangers never before encountered in the history of mankind, also contains within it the elements of development and hope for all the nations. However, taking advantage of them requires the recognition of the supremacy of common interests and work conducted together in good faith to remove the dangers. Poland is ready for such work and expects the same from the West.

Taking stock of our foreign policy vis-a-vis West Europe, we should mention first the official visit by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and by the foreign ministers of Austria, Finland and Italy. They confirmed that Poland, while regaining its traditional international position, is joining in the East-West dialogue. They also achieved specific results such as the signing of the long-term program of economic, industrial and scientific and technological cooperation with Greece and two economic agreements with Italy. Consultations have been renewed between the foreign affairs ministries, and parliamentary and party contacts have also been resumed. Last year, following a break of a few years, consultations took place with Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Ireland and Sweden. Our contacts with neutral countries are developing favorably. We attach great importance to the dialogue with the Holy See. In our exchange of views the issues of peace and Security assume a special place.

The Polish Government and Polish public are very concerned about the still very bad state of relations with the United States. It is true that under the influence of the normalization process in Poland, the inability — as I would put it — to Poland out of the socialist community, and in the face of the obvious fiasco of the political policy of restrictions, the United States was forced to begin a process of slow modification of its policy and adapt it to the changing internal situation in Poland. This, however, is a very slow process full of inconsistency and, it could be said, of (?hatred). Economic restrictions have caused a threefold reduction in the trade turnover between Poland and United States. The Polish Government has often stressed that it considers the present state of relations with the United States as abnormal, failing to serve the interest of the two states, and contrary to the long-standing tradition of good relations. This was expressed in the 3 November 1983 note from the Polish Government to the U.S. Administration and the Polish Government's 16 September 1984 stance.

In recent months, confirming the readiness for an improvement in bilateral relations, the Polish Government proposed twice to the United States to undertake intergovernmental talks to discuss the full spectrum of these relations and their prospects. We were of the opinion -- and we still are -- that such talks could become the basis for normalization of bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of noninterference and the sovereign equality of states, principles that are accepted throughout the world.

In the context the normalization of diplomatic relations, in which the United States appears to be much interested, could also be discussed. Unfortunately, our proposal met with a negative reaction from the U.S. side. Rejecting the talks, the United States demanded on the other hand, in a manner of an ultimatum, that in a period of 30 days agreement be given to accept its choice of ambassador to Warsaw and threatening a furthere deterioration of bilateral relations.

We replied in a manner in which any other sovereign government would reply: We will not accept any diktat or ultimatum. Such times are gone forever. Despite this we still consider the proposal of direct government talks as important and we are not withdrawing the proposal. The attitude of the American side toward this objective and honest proposal remains the test of the true intentions of U.S. policy toward Poland.

In recent weeks the already bad relations have been burdened by the activity of the military attache of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw contrary to his diplomatic (?status).

The present trend in the development of Polish-U.S. relations is not an inevitable process. The Polish Government has often pointed this out to the U.S. Administration. In order to have normalization of these relations it is necessary, however, for the United States to return to realism and to depart from its current policy toward Poland.

May it please the house, we deem the international situation within which we will implement the tasks facing Polish foreign policy still to be difficult and dangerous. For years now a state of tension, mainly between East and West, and an accumulation of dangerous trends and phenomena have been its characteristic features. Their main source has been and remains the confrontational policy of the United States and of certain other NATO states that fall in line with the cold war policy of Washington, which aims at changing the strategic balance of forces in the world.

We will continue to pay a great dal of attentoin to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. We support the plans for a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, which was put forward recently at the conference by the Soviet Union, and which is based on proposals contained in the Prague Declaration of the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. We believe that specific negotiations ought to begin there as soon as possible in the working groups set up toward the end of last year.

At the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, Poland, together with the other socialist states participating in the talks, is making efforts to render an agreement possible.

We continue to view the United Nations and the entire UN system of international organizations as an important platform for the implementation of our foreign policy. Upon that platform we effectively defend our country's interests and build up and strengthen its position.

As a result of laborious negotiations within the framework of what is called the Paris Club, an agreement has been achieved that could become the basis of a solution to the issue of the rescheduling of our guaranteed loans. This will depend on whether during the bilateral negotiations our partners demonstrate a positive approach and revert to the principles of normal financial and credit cooperation. Thus we must be all the more alarmed by recent indications of a hardening of the stance of the FRG and of some other creditor states belonnging to the Paris Club. The resolution of the problem of our indebtedness is a matter for the long term, which calls for a will to compromise and to free the negotiating process from the influence of noneconomic factors.

May it please the house, looking after the Polish citizens abroad and strengthening of the contacts with Poles abroad and their links with the motherland are one of the fundamental goals of Polish foreign policy. Its implementation means serious tasks for the Polish consular service. The highest state authorities give the service a high priority, and great importance is attached to its activity. This has been confirmed by the law adopted a year ago by the Sejm on the functions of PPR consuls. In our consular activity, just as in the past, we are paying special attention to the protection of the rights and interests of the Polish legal persons [osoba prawna] and Polish citizens. We are doing this on the basis of agreements and conventions covering this sector. The number of states with which we have consular relations regulated by agreements increased last year to 26. We plan further agreements which will broaden the system of consular protection. This will also be served by the agreements on legal assistance which we are making with a number of states. We also envisage the improvement of principles and regulations which regulate movements of persons, and in particular travel to Poland by Polish citizens who permanently reside abroad.

Our state has unswervingly attached great attention to the strengthening of ties with Poles abroad. Last year a significant extension of contacts and cooperation of embassies, consular offices, Polish institutions, and social organizations with Polonian organizations and groups in the world took place. There has been an increase in the numbers of expatriate poles coming to Poland, including the Polonian youth. We address words of appreciation to those abroad who care about a strong and stable Poland, who identify in their thoughts and in their feelings with the country of their origin, and who remember that one ought not to speak badly about the motherland or harm it.

May it please the house, in Polish foreign policy there is a convergence of vital interests, strivings and aspirations of the nation and all its political forces based on the Polish raison d'etat and PPR Constitution. The foreign policy is one of the main platforms for implementation of the national accord. Shaping of its line is carried out with the participation of all the forces. In this coalition process, by the side of the PZPR there is the active participation of the ZSL and SD. This finds expression in joint meetings at which decisions are made. For instance, the evaluation of the implementation of last year's tasks and key directives for 1985, on which I based my speech, was adopted by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and also has the full approval and support of the allied parties. This fully reflects the coalition process of forming Poland's foreign policy. Our parliament's activity on the international forum represents an essential link in the state's overall foreign policy. The Sejm's assistance significantly contributed to the achievement of a positive balance-sheet in foreign relations last year. I would like to convey gratitude to citizens deputies for this. I am deeply convinced that in embarking on this year's difficult tasks the government will be able to continue to count on support from the Sejm and its commissions.

Warsaw Pact Extension Favored

LD150207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw: The Sejm, in a resolution it passed at its 14 March session, approved the government's activities, in conjunction with the Soviet Union and our other allies, in favor of extending the Warsaw Pact Treaty.

PPR-USSR RELATIONS UNDER CHERNENKO REVIEWED

AU141434 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Eugeniusz Gajda article: "A Period Marked by New Achievements"]

[Text] "The combat unity of our nations was born and consolidated along the paths of war and on the difficult yet famous trial leading from the depths of Russia to the cradle of fascism. We will always remember this; we will always protect and multiply the traditions of the Soviet-Polish alliance, which continued to develop during the years of peace through creative work -- socialist construction."

These words by Konstantin Chernenko, spoken on 4 May, 1984 during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow, contain the deceased Soviet leader's personal attitude toward the Polish people and state, as well as the strategic line of the CPSU and Soviet Union, to which -- in various posts, including that of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- he gave all his strength, knowledge, and abilities.

The period in which Konstantin Chernenko headed the Soviet party and state has been marked by new achievements in relations between Polish and the Soviet Union. The comprehensive joint activity between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the PZPR and CPSU, has strengthened. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation has broadened considerably. The Soviet Union has given us illustrious help in overcoming the economic difficulties.

"A permanent foundation has been laid under allied Soviet-Polish relations through the effort of several generations of Soviet and Polish communists," Konstantin Chernenko said at the above-mentioned occasion. "We cooperate in a friendly way during normal work days. In times of need we come to the aid of our friends. We are closely cooperating in solving vital problems connected with the struggle for peace and security of the socialist countries, and in defending the revolutionary achievements of our countries."

Revanchist trends in the FRG have increased in recent years, at a time when international tension has grown dramatically because of the U.S. aim to achieve hegemony over the world by forcing a new arms race. This was an important topic in an exchange of views during Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with Konstantin Chernenko in May 1984. Referring to this problem in his speech, Konstantin Chernenko said: "I wish to state clearly: We are ready to deal decisively with anyone who dares interfere with the independence of our fatherland and that of Poland and the other socialist allies." This was a serious warning to those Bonn forces that still harbor illusions as to the possibility of altering borders in Europe.

During the Moscow talks between the leaders of our countries, a great deal of attention was paid to Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation, especially the development prospects of such cooperation. The signing of the long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation program by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Konstantin Chernenko meant a new stage in fraternal joint activity between our states.

Commenting on this important document, Konstantin Chernenko said: "Soviet-Polish cooperation is developing successfully. Nevertheless, there are still considerable possibilities for broadening it in the interests of both countries and of socialism and peace. Eminent proof of this is the 'Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Development Program Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000,' which we have signed today.

Although its basic content is the development of economic ties, it is no doubt a document of enormous political significance. Its performance will permit a more effective and mutually advantageous use of our countries' production and intellectual potential, and will enable us to seek together new frontiers of progress and further reveal socialism's creative possibilities."

As the leader of a great socialist power and a distinguished statesman, Konstantin Chernenko's policy was characterized by a high degree of responsibility in protecting mankind from the danger of nuclear catastrophe, realism in assessing the modern world's problems, and thinking in terms of the future. He was convinced that world peace and security are closely connected with consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact, and CEMA. The historic decisions made at last June's CEMA economic summit are connected with his indefatigable activity.

He was aware that the socialist countries' unity of action and economic strength have a decisive role in the historic rivalry between socialism and capitalism and in the defense of peace and security.

In his last programmatic speech before the elections to the republic supreme soviets, he said: "The existence of a community of socialist countries which consistently defends the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence on the international arena is a great advantage for the cause of international peace and security. Through all the years before we have exerted every effort to consolidate the joint activity of the socialist countries and to broaden it in all spheres."

Deep involvement in and indefatigable efforts for the sake of consolidating the unity of the socialist states and the rich traditions of friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union determined the late Soviet leader's attitude toward our country and people. In the foreword to the Polish edition of his book "Problems of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus," Konstantin Chernenko wrote:

"The permanent foundation of Soviet-Polish friendship, based on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, has stood the test of time during the 40 years since the war.

"The strength of our cooperation has clearly revealed itself in the difficult times experienced by Poland and its people. We will continue to defend Soviet-Polish friendship as the most valuable achievement, for which the best sons of our nation gave their lives."

These words by Konstantin Chernenko reflect the past, present and future of relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

SOLIDARITY WEEKLY CITED ON UNANNOUNCED ARRESTS

AU142141 Paris AFP in English 2132 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 14 (AFP) -- Twenty-two solidarity activists were arrested last month including Bogdan Bujak, brother of Zbigniew Bujak, head of the banned trade union's underground leadership, according to a union newspaper.

Bogdan, a former engineer at the Ursus tractor factory here, has been held in preventive detention since February 26, according to underground Solidarity's weekly TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE. He was released under the government's amnesty last July from a three-year prison sentence for taking part in an illegal demonstration.

The weekly lists 22 arrests of workers, students and journalists last month in Warsaw, Slupsk, Krakow, Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, and Zabrze. All were put in temporary detention on charges of printing, distributing or possessing "anti-socialist" publications or with taking part in "illegal meetings".

Other sources said these arrests, which were not announced by the authorities, bring the number of political prisoners here to more than 80. After last July's amnesty only 20 were left in prison for political reasons, most of them Solidarity supporters accused of "stealing" printing equipment.

Observers said the latest figures confirmed the hardening in the government's attitude to Solidarity following the February trial of three secret policemen for killing a priest who backed the union.

FRENCH CITIZEN DETAINED FOR ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITY

LD142041 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] The officers of the security service of the voivodship Office of Internal Affairs [MSW] in Kracow have detained a French citizen, Frederique C. He came to Kracow from Paris bringing with him anti-Polish literature destined for illegal distribution. In his suitcases materials were found, among others, which were printed at the so-called Solidarity Coordinating Office in Brussels. The detainee, in spite of the obvious proof of his crime, claimed that he was a tourist.

One should add that this is not Frederique's C's first stay in Poland; he immediately departed for the United States after his earlier visits. Because this so called tourist has been proven to have acted illegally in Poland, he has been ordered to leave our country immediately. Right now an investigation to explain all the circumstances of the case, the circumstances of his activity, and the activity of his Polish customers is continuing. The investigation in this case is being conducted by the security service of the voivodship office of MSW in Kracow.

JAN REM WRITES ON WEST'S VIEW OF 'WEIRD' POLAND

LD141526 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 14 (PAP) -- The Warsaw dailies run today another of Jan Rem's articles, this time about the Western mass media's presentation of Poland. Says Jan Rem: "The stereotype of a country in which the people fight the authority, with the latter tormenting and hacking at the former in return, has been disappearing from the press columns in the West these days. With the lapse of years, they have discovered in London and even in Paris for that matter that something is wrong with it, that not everything is that simple. So a new opinion has received some currency nowadays: Poland is something out of comprehension, unfathomable, weird and full of paradoxes, a place of crazies on earth.

"The ideological measure which they apply to all countries is no good for Poland, as she is too primitive.

"Saying that Poland is incomprehensible is a politically convenient thing to do, as it provides a duty-free starting point for all future analyses.

"If a necessity arises, let's say to substantiate a strong rapprochement of one's own government with Warsaw, then this will be easier done from the angle 'Poland is a house of lunatics' than to croone about love with the official Warsaw, especially when one wrote the other day that Poles were gritting their teeth under the strokes of a whip."

"Poland truly is a country with many paradoxes. Even we, the Polish people, can hardly fathom all intricacies and their causes and put some order into them. This is all the harder for foreign watchers, so they scribble assorted nonsense calculated for effect."

Jan Rem countered the Swiss newspaper LA SUISSE, which wrote authoritatively that Poland's economic problems were propelled by a 'bout' in which Jaruzelski and Walesa are pitted against each other on the economic turf. It added that should Poland join the IMF, it would be compelled to raise prices, thereby stoking up social discontent and 'the authorities will be hard put to it to handle the underground Solidarity."

Jan Rem commented:

"Quite inconceivably, assumptions are pushed that Poland would behave against its economic interests and join the IMF, even if we estimate that the move will worsen the people's living standards, instead of improving them. Equally curious is the stubborn belief that something is afoot and likely to revive the semi-corpse which the 'underground' is now."

"That was expected to be brought about by the U.S. restrictions, amnesty, elections to people's councils. Now the IMF is hoped to give Bujak a lifetime.

"Under such analysis, anything is possible. Some isolated incidents in Poland get huge publicity and the exclusive groundwork rating for fundamental analyses of the Polish situation, with new facts feeding different theories.

"I presume that an average reader in the West really believes Poland to be a surrealistic country, one quite incomprehensible, like the fourth dimension, or the black holes in outer space. For he does not realize that the surrealism is the feature of reports from Poland and not Poland itself.

"One is in for a surprise also in what the West transmits to Poland about the West itself. For many long years Radio Free Europe has depicted capitalist countries as a garden of all conceivable delights. Suddenly, wham-bang, and RFE switches to broadcasts which show life in the West as a nightmare: unemployment, poverty, desolation, estrangement, indifference, exploitation. A Pole who comes to the West, RFE warns, is in for disenchantment alone."

"RFE also admonishes that an emigre will be prey to a discrimination.

"All that is not what it claims to be. RFE is simply more than eager to cater to the current order from its patrons. The order is this: Scare Poles away from emigrating or from other job trips to the West, because the Western countries, chiefly the United States, are fed up with arrival from Poland and want to slam the door in their face even at the expense of spoiling the effects of their longtime propaganda which painted life in capitalism as bright.

"That is why RFE overnight changes the picture of a Western paradise for one of hell. Poland is not the hub of the world and the RFE patrons now feel it is more important to tackle unemployment in their own countries rather than shape a fondness for capitalism in the Poles."

MINISTER DENIES ANTICHURCH CAMPAIGN BY GOVERNMENT

LD142346 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Now a look at the current state of relations between the Catholic Church in Poland and the state, as presented to a Radio Polonia reporter by Professor Adam Lopatka, the head of the government Office for Religious Denominations. Here now is an account of the professor's remarks.

Professor Lopatka referred to the allegations in the West that the state of these relations has worsened as a result of the recent trial of Father Jerzy Popieluszko [as heard], abducted and murdered by former security officers, and that an antichurch campaign has been launched. Nothing could be more distant from the truth, said Professor Lopatka.

The government's policy towards the Catholic Church and other religious denominations is stable and has not changed. It is based on the principle of the citizens' equality with respect to their rights and duties regardless of their religious beliefs and world-outlook, (?as) on the principle of unrestricted freedom of the church and religious unions in carrying out their mission. It is also based on the principle of the separation of the church from the state. The government, Professor Lopatka recalled, has recently reiterated its determination to stick to these principles. And there is nothing that could prove that the government has altered its position in any way and that it is pursuing an antichurch campaign.

With respect to the clergy, their attitude to the state is differentiated. There are attitudes of approval and positive involvement in the affairs of the country.

But there is also a group of Catholic priests and bishops whose attitude to the government is negative and who are involved in political activity incompatible with the law.

This is not a new development. What is new is that the Episcopate has recently identified itself with these priests, claiming that they are pursuing an evangelical mission. But I don't think, Professor Lopatka said, that this heralds any essential negative change in the position of the Episcopate, prompted as it may be by tactical reasons.

As far as the government is concerned, it will continue the process of coexistence and cooperation between the state and the church. From what is being written in the Western media about state-church relations in Poland, one might draw conclusion that the clash between the church and the state would delight many people there.

But certainly neither the government here, nor the Catholic Church hierarchy has any intention of gratifying their expectations.

REPORTAGE ON CHERNENKO DEATH, GORBACHEV ELECTION

Gorbachev Speech Reported

AU141305 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 11 March (AGERPRES) -- An extraordinary plenary session was held by the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow on 11 March. Authorized by the Central Committee Politburo, the plenary session was opened by Mikhail Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, it was reported by TASS.

In connection with the passing away of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the participants in the plenary session observed a moment of silence.

The plenary session pointed out that the CPSU and all Soviet people have suffered a heavy loss through the passing of Konstantin Chernenko, who dedicated his life to the cause of the Leninist party and the interests of the Soviet people. It was stressed that during these sad days the Communists and all Soviet people are more closely united with the party Central Committee and its Politburo. With good reason the Soviet people view the party as the leading and guiding force of their society and are firmly determined to resolutely struggle to implement the Leninist domestic and foreign policy promoted by the CPSU. The participants in the plenary session expressed profound condolences to the family and those close to the departed.

The Central Committee plenary session, TASS continues, examined the issue of electing the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Authorized by the Central Committee Politburo, Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member, made a speech in connection with this quest. He proposed that Mikhail Gorbachev be elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenary session unanimously elected Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The floor was then taken by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He expressed profound graditude for the great trust bestowed on him and stressed that he is completely aware of the great responsibility devolving on him in his position.

Mikhail Gorbachev assured the audience that he will dedicate all his energy to faithfully serving the party, people, and the great Leninist cause and to resolutely implementing the CPSU program aimed at further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense potential, improving the Soviet people's living standard, strengthening peace, and implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by the Communist Party and Soviet state.

Ceausescu Cables Gorbachev

AU141939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 14 Mar

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/3/1985 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu has extended to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU warm congratulations and best wishes on his election to the high office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The telegram reads:

I am firmly confident that, by acting together, we shall ensure the continuous strengthening of the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of close friendship and collaboration, of the militant solidarity between our parties and states, the amplification and deepening of the fruitful collaboration and cooperation in the political, economic, technologic, scientific and other domains of socialist and communist construction, to the benefit of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace. To this end we must do everything possible for the still more powerful development of the economic relations between our countries, in the spirit of the resolutions endorsed at the economic summit of the CMEA member-countries of June 1984 and, in this frame, we should solve by joint forces the major questions of our countries' economic progress.

We consider that under the current international circumstances we should energetically act for safeguarding peace, for averting a nuclear catastrophe and, in this sense, for the unfolding with best possible results of the negotiations in Geneva between the USSR and the US. We attach outstanding importance to the intensification of the collaboration between our parties and states in the international arena in the struggle for peace, detente and international collaboration, for halting the arms race, for the reduction and complete elimination of the nuclear weapons in Europe and the world over, for disarmament and international security.

In concluding the telegram, the RCP leader reiterates the wish and will of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian peoples to work together with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the continuous strengthening and development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration which fully accords with the interests of the peoples in the two countries, of continuously improving their material and spiritual welfare.

Bucharest Press Coverage

AU141400 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 12 March on pages 1 and 5 carries the 1,200-word TASS-attributed official obituary of Chernenko signed by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The paper publishes a 3 by 3 and 1/2 inch black framed photograph of the deceased in the center of the item on page 1.

Also on page 1 the paper carries a report on an 11 March meeting of the RCP Political Executive Committee in connection with Chernenko's death, and the text of the cable Nicolae Ceausescu sent to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On page 5 SCINTEIA carries the CPSU Central Committee decision regarding the date of Chernenko's funeral and the days 11-13 March being declared national mourning days in the Soviet Union.

Also on page 5 the paper carries the 500-word "Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviety Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet People," and the 100-word announcement that the USSR Embassy in Bucharest opened a condolence book on 12 and 13 March.

On page 6 the paper carries a 450-word Moscow-datelined AGERPRES report on the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, of which the last 100 words are a report on the address of Mikhail Gorbachev to the plenum. On the same page, the paper publishes a 3 by 4 inch picture of Mikhail Corbachev and a 500-word TASS biography.

The other Bucharest daily ROMANIA LIBERA on 12 March follows SCINTEIA and carries the same items and pictures in the same arrangement.

The dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 13 March carry pictures of Nicolae Ceausescu being seen off by Elena Ceausescu upon leaving for the Moscow funeral, and of Nicolae Ceausescu and the other Romanian officials accompanying him at the bier of Konstantin Chernenko. On page 5 the papers carry the report on Romanian officials presenting condolences at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest. Neither Chernenko nor Gorbachev is mentioned in these 13 March papers.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH CSSR YOUTH GROUP

AU141806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/3/1985 -- While visiting Romania, a delegation of the socialist Union of Youth of Czechoslovakia participated in a meeting of the friendship between the youth in the two countries, on March 14.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, [Union of Communist Youth], and Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the CC of the Socialist Union of Youth highlighted on the occasion the good ties of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian and the Czechoslovak peoples, the contribution the youth organizations in the two countries make to the amplification of these relations. On the occasions the sides reasserted the resolve to work further to amplify the collaboration between the youth organizations of Romania and Czechoslovakia. The sides pointed out very important role incumbent on the young generation for the implementation of mankinds aspirations after peace and progress and expressed the resolve of the youth organizations in the two countries to work together with the progressive and democratic youth everywhere for a resumption of the course towards detente, the implementation of disarmament, of the nuclear disarmament in the first place, to set in a climate of security, confidence and wide cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

In the context the sides highlighted that the actions to be organized during the International Youth Year must determine a more active and more responsible participation of the youth in the process of national and social development of peoples, in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

Meets IUS President

AU142108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/3/1985 -- During a March 14 Bucharest interview between Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, minister of youth affairs of Romania, and a delegation of the International Union of Students (IUS) headed by Miroslav Stepan, IUS president, the sides exchanged information and opinions regarding current aspects of the international youth and student movement. The sides highlighted the need to enhance the participation of the youth, of students and their organizations in solving the major problems confronting the contemporary world, in building a better and juster world on our planet. At the (?meeting) the sides pointed out the need for an active commitment of all the youth and student organizations to the process of adequately marking the International Youth Year so that this ample manifestation may lead to a greater contribution to and responsibility of the youth and students for the national development, in the international life and the implementation of the legitimate rights and aspirations inspiring the young generation everywhere.

REPORTAGE ON CHANGE IN SOVIET LEADERSHIP

Day of Mourning Proclaimed

AU141148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has proclaimed March 13, 1985 a day of national mourning for the death of the Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko. On the day of national morning, flags will fly at half mast on all public buildings.

Delegation Returns From Moscow

LD141251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation which attended the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow, returned to Belgrade today. The delegation was made up of President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Ali Sukrija and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic. During its two-day stay in Moscow, the Yugoslav delegation was received by new General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev. In the ensuing talk, both sides emphasized that Yugoslav-Soviet relations were developing successfully on the basis of the well-known principles of bilateral cooperation.

Gorbachev Speech Examined

AU141217 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Permanent correspondent Dusan Pesic]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 12 Mar -- Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, made last night after his election to the highest office and containing many programmatic elements and his views and priorities in considering roads of further development, is being studied and analyzed today with understandable interest.

All this is of particular interest because Gorbachev comes to the head of the party at the moment when, according to the assessments of his predecessors Andropov and Chernenko, the society and economy have reached a point from which further qualitative moves forward are indispensable, as has been said several times. In fact, starting from the initial, and in many aspects crucial, initiatives that Andropov made at the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums and the thorough work contributed by Chernenko during his short period as party head in preparation for the congress and the new draft of the program, as well as seeking roads toward a more intensive and efficacious economy, one should now begin a most concrete action for the realization of these initiatives. It is understandable that it is precisely here that Gorbachev finds his starting position. He emphasizes that "the strategic line of the party that we elaborated at the 26th congress and the following plenums" remains unchanged, and then immediately puts the need for first accelerating economic and social development.

The general secretary was completely clear and decisive when speaking about the "indispensability of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country." He then energetically demanded a decisive turn in transferring the "national economy to roads of intensive development." He also demands an increase in work productivity to a world level" and attaining the most advanced scientific-technological positions." [quotation marks as published]

In order to achieve this, he wants to rely on greater publicity of work, on deepening Soviet democracy, and on greater interest on the part of producers. "The guidelines have been set, and there is no doubt that this will be the main orientation of the forthcoming preparations for the congress and a formulation for the 12th 5-Year Plan. In foreign policy, he is in favor of negotiations, seeking roads to return to detente, stopping the arms race, and strengthening unity among the countries of the socialist community.

As can be seen, already at the first step, the plan has been set out precisely and energetically. Gorbachev understandably still does not say what he plans to undertake with a view to realizing all this. This is a part that he is going to mark during the coming years with his stateman's personality, of which one can say that it is characterized by resoluteness, clarity, and authority.

Gorbachev's Tasks Viewed

AU132146 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 85 p 2

[Risto Bajalski commentary: "Chernenko's Messages"]

[Text] Death has prevented Konstantin Chernenko from doing what had been expected of him while in the highest position of the Soviet party and state.

The period of less than 13 months was too short for him to be able -- as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR -- to take part in finishing the great tasks that he inherited or initiated. In 1 year, however, Chernenko tried and managed not only to prevent the delay of changes in internal life that were a social necessity, but by sharp messages he also influenced the acceleration of work on the inevitable changes in the economic and political system of the country.

As head of the Soviet Union, on the world scene he set the tone for the efforts of his country in overcoming tension between the blocs and, when the USSR and the United States replaced the uncertain outcome of further aggravation of mutual relations with new attempts to negotiate, this was mostly to his credit. Chernenko's political and statesman's opus as a leading Soviet personality could not have been larger, therefore he will receive recognition for everything he was able to do during a short period at the top.

It is known that Chernenko was a typical party worker, that he spent over half a century on party duties, but that he was also a recognized connoisseur of Soviet authorities' organization and functioning -- ranging from local soviets to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Therefore, since 1978 -- when he was elected Politburo member -- Chernenko was expected to make a greater contribution to dividing duties and competences among party committees and government organs at all levels.

Chernenko has justified these expectations. He publicly spoke for party committees maintaining the role of an "experienced conductor," but also for government organs using all their competences. All his views on the division of duties between the committees and the soviets having to be clear were accepted -- "in order that everybody would know his room for maneuver" and in order that everybody would feel "strict personal responsibility" for the duty assigned to him. Also in the last year of his life, already at the level of the first man of the party and the head of state, Chernenko devoted full attention to these "divisions." In this field, undoubtedly, Chernenko's research will be further used in the process of perfecting the Soviet political system.

Chernenko had grown into a high party leader during Leonid Brezhnev's time and he had Brezhnev's best references at the top of the party. When, after Brezhnev's death, Yuriy Andropov was elected general secretary, Chernenko's role in the leadership even increased -- because he was entrusted with the ideological sector. This was the time when many questions of intenal development were broached more boldly, particularly at the June (1983) "ideological" plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, at which Andropov and Chernenko spoke. Changes in the economic system were demanded, a "new draft" of the party program was announced, and changes in the political system were also indicated.

After Brezhnev, Andropov confirmed the continuity of the policy, but he proposed a bolder analysis of the existing state of affairs and a quicker "timetable" for changing things "that have not withstood the test of time." After Andropov, Chernenko also decided for continuity of the policy, striving in order that the speech for better solutions should not be stopped ("Continuity for us is not an abstract phenomenon, but a living, real thing. The essence, above all, is that one should go forward without stopping"), but also suggesting a certain caution, which is to say "gradualness and realism in approach and in assessments." Possessing these messages of Chernenko, Mikhail Gorbachev, new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will undoubtedly once again confirm continuity on behalf of the leadership, but the period is coming when -- a few months before the party congress -- concrete political decisions are on the agenda.

The new leadership, bearing in mind the approaches of the deceased general secretary, will be in a position to bring some big and already defined tasks to the stage of decisions, on which political consent is expected in the near future. The party congress will have to be presented with a "new draft" of the program, the blueprint of which will soon become a subject of general party discussions. The intention of the leadership was, and will probably remain, that changes in the management of enterprises will also be adopted before the party congress; the idea is that they should get greater independence in decisionmaking, but there is political resolve that such a change will not disturb the key levers of the centralist system. One of the last of Chernenko's messages to all the party organizations was that the manner of selecting and allocating cadres should be improved, the idea being that only the most able can be up to the difficult tasks that must be resolved.

The new general secretary after Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko has the obligation of first completing the big undertakings that have been started, before he commences any new and more complicated ones.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH INDONESIAN OFFICIALS

Talks With Suharto

LD141347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Suharto, president of Indonesia, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], reached the conclusion today that the expansion and intensification of bilateral economic cooperation are in the interests of both Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

During their 2-hour talks, which are said here to have taken place in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere, they carried out an exhaustive and open exchange of views on the state of bilateral and especially economic relations and on the most important international questions, as well as on the situation in the Nonaligned Movement and further activities aimed at strengthening its role.

Advocating intensified bilateral economic cooperation between their two nonaligned countries, Suharto and Milka Planinc stressed that such cooperation is in the interests of the two countries and in keeping with the recommendations by the highest-ranking meetings of the Nonaligned Movement on the need to intensify comprehensive cooperation between nonaligned countries. This, it was stressed, is particularly needed in the present state of the international economic relations in which the greatest burden is borne by the developing countries. In this connection the Yugoslav side expressed the desire and readiness to establish long-term forms of economic cooperation and to promote the importing of the kind of Indonesian goods in which the Yugoslav economy is interested. On its part, the Yugoslav economy is interested in participating on this basis in the realization of Indonesia's development projects and it is ready to do so.

In this context Milka Planinc underscored Yugoslavia's strategic interest in developing economic cooperation with all the developing countries and within the same framework with the other ASEAN member-countries. She indicated that cooperation among the developing countries is important not because they should isolate themselves, but because they should improve their competitiveness in their relations with the developed countries. In the view of the FEC president, the need for such cooperation is also vital because many developing countries are facing great difficulties in repaying their enormous debts, and that, too, is blocking their development.

The host and his visitor called for greater progress in the global talks between North and South, but they also stressed that in the meantime all the [word indistinct] between the developing countries and between them and the developed countries are welcome.

President Suharto and FEC President Milka Planinc expressed great concern in their talks at the present international situation and the rivalry between the superpowers, expressing the hope that the contacts between them will result in better understanding and the relaxation of international tension.

A large part of the talks was devoted to the situation in and activities of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the world, which through appropriate actions can make a greater contribution to the dampening of numerous hotbeds of crisis and reducing tension in the world. Milka Planinc and Suharto stressed Yugoslavia and Indonesia's strong desire for and interest in the preservation of the original spirit and principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

President Suharto pointed out the complex situation in the region of Southeast Asia with particular reference to the Cambodian problem, stressing the great desire of Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries that this problem be resolved as soon as possible, that the Vietnamese troops withdraw, and that the Cambodian people's right to independence, self-determination, and choice of their own way be ensured. He stressed that the postponement of the solution to the Cambodian question is creating an atmosphere of instability in the region. In this connection he pointed out the desire and actions on the part of the ASEAN countries aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality and a nuclear-free zone.

The FEC president conveyed greetings from Veselin Djuranovic, President of the SFRY Presidency, to the Indonesian president and renewed the invitation to President Suharto to visit Yugoslavia.

The Indonesian president returned the greetings from the SFRY residency and expressed his pleasure at the invitation to visit the SFRY.

Talks were also held today between Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, and Budomir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, on a number of international topics and mutual cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement, and between Dr Rikard Stajner, FEC member, and Dr Sumarlin, Indonesian minister of state for development planning, on the need for and specific forms of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

Milka Planinc, FEC president, also paid a courtesy visit this morning to Mrs Tien Suharto, wife of the Indonesian president. She also talked this morning with representatives of Yugoslav labor organizations in Indonesia.

Attends Official Dinner

LD142235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 14 Mar 85

["Planinc Toast to Wirahadikusumah" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Having expressed her sincere gratitude for the friendly words and hospitality, Milka Planinc stressed in her toast that a visit to friendly Indonesia represents an exceptional experience for every Yugoslav. Continuing her toast the FEC president said:

"Yugoslavia and Indonesia won their freedom under different historical conditions, thus providing an example for other countries in their struggle and aspirations to achieve a brighter future for their peoples. We have many ideals in common that we would like to see realized in the present world: peace, equal cooperation, and conditions for the undisturbed and comprehensive development of all peoples and countries. Our cooperation in establishing the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, which currently comprises an impressive number of countries throughout the world and which is having a strong influence and role in international trends, has also left a lasting mark on our relations. For this reason the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia cherish sincere and friendly feelings toward Indonesian people and your country.

"It is with pride that on this occasion we remember President Tito's first visit to Indonesia when our relations became firmly established and the policy of nonalignment was born."

Having expressed her conviction that this meeting will also contribute to further enriching relations and friendship, Milka Planinc said: "You are on the eve of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference -- a meeting that will remain forever recorded in modern history for the support and encouragement it gave to the anticolonial struggle and to aspirations for freedom, independence, and emancipation. For you, Indonesians, Bandung represents a symbol of your active international policy, while nonaligned countries will be constantly reminded by this historical event of the times that led to the creation of the Nonaligned Movement."

Dealing with the present circumstances in international life, the FEC president stressed, among other things: "The world in which we live has experienced a radical transformation in the face of the inexorable forward march of newly liberated and independent countries, by which the colonial era and colonial relations remain forever abandoned to history as an anachronism of a unique exploitation of peoples and countries. We fought successfully for freedom-loving aspirations, and the struggle for freedom, independence, and equitable relations among countries and people today has become the only basis for building, in the world, more just relations in which there will be a place for everybody and, this is equally important, with better prospects for the existence and progress of countries suffering under the burden of unequal economic relations.

This is why we are concerned about the international situation, the world of tension and war dangers, the exacerbation of the arms race and bloc rivalry, economic inequality, and the difficult position of developing countries.

"Such a situation is untenable and calls for urgent action by all international factors to overcome it. Even more intensive mutual cooperation, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement, is more necessary then ever before, because together we can resist more successfully the policy of force and pressure, interference in the internal affairs of our countries, and economic injustice in the world. I am deeply convinced that our two countries will continue to invest efforts to have the Nonaligned Movement remain an important, independent, and efficient factor in international relations. The forthcoming meetings, the ministerial conference in Luanda, will represent an opportunity to confirm this orientation of the movement and to agree on further concrete actions until the eighth summit.

"We share your concern also on account of the deepening of the Cambodian crisis caused by foreign military intervention, and we support the efforts of your country and of the ASEAN countries to find a political solution on the basis of the UN resolutions and the principles of the policy of nonalignment.

"Our stand, therefore, is that the presence of foreign troops in Cambodia, Afghanistan, and Grenada should be ended. We also believe that fresh efforts should be made to resolve existing crises in the Middle East and to implement the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to freedom and their own state, to put an end to the war between Iraq and Iran, two nonaligned countries, and that in southern Africa resistance to Namibia acquiring independence be eliminated.

"Yugoslavia and Indonesia share the general concern about the serious stagnation along the path to global negotiations on new international economic relations. The position of the least developed countries is becoming untenable while hunger is raging the length and breadth of Africa. Not to resolve these problems threatens the economic development and even the very existence of many countries."

At the end of her toast Milka Planinc stressed that Yugoslavia is actively working for meaningful negotiations and solutions to the existing economic problem which are also of vital interest to developing countries. In line with the decision of the latest nonaligned summit, efforts are being made to contribute to creating conditions to hold an international conference on money and financial development, as an important stage along the path of overcoming the present situation.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MAMULA IN TRIPOLI 14 MARCH

LD141407 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received in Tripoli today Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. Adm of the Fleet Branko Mamula is paying an official visit to Libya. The talks focused on the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries and some topical issues of international politics in the context of the struggle for the recognition of nonalignment.

During his visit to Libya the federal secretary for national defense had talks with his host Brigadier Abu Bakr Junis and also toured some sites under construction by Yugoslav enterprises.

DJURANOVIC PLAYS HOST TO TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

Nyerere Arrives in Belgrade

LD141157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere arrived here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic. The distinguished guest was welcomed at Belgrade airport by President Djuranovic and other Yugoslav officials.

Formal Dinner Held

LD142200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner in honor of Dr Julius Kambarage Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, at the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this evening. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Djuranovic Toasts Nyerere

LD142314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- After wishing Tanzanian President Dr Julius Nyerere the warmest welcome and a pleasant stay in our country, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in a toast at a Belgrade dinner on 14 March held in honor of Dr Nyerere:

"Your arrival, honorable President Nyerere, arouses special feelings in us. You were a close friend of President Tito for many years; you have been and still are a respected friend of us all, a friend of the SFRY. You also expressed this, in your own direct way, when we recently met in New Dehli; in fact, this is only the continuation of a lasting long-standing Yugoslav-Tanzanian dialogue to which you, with your personality, gave a specific trait.

"Your personification of the eminent statesman of Africa and of the Nonaligned Movement -- who, through a struggle for peace in his country and in all African countries, secured Tanzania's high standing in the world -- and your knowledge rightfully belong to all the countries and peoples who consider independence, dignity, and progress as being their highest national and general interests. Yugoslavia appreciates having such a friend.

"Our people follow with great admiration the results you are achieving on the plan of national unity and sociopolitical and economic development on your own, Tanzanian path, which holds a special place in the emancipation of African peoples. We also understand the economic difficulties you must overcome, because we have been exposed to serious problems of that kind ourselves."

Pointing out that in recent years achievements in investment cooperation have been encouraging, Djuranovic continued: "We both proceed from the conviction that the inalienable right of each country is to freely and independently decide about the paths of its own development. The principle of national independence is the support of security and a prospect toward which both Yugoslavia and Tanzania are striving, each in its own conditions.

"Such are the natural and legitimate aspirations of every nation, and they cannot be put under the weight of bloc policies and interests. Relying upon ideological and other kinds of pressure, the blocs constantly strive to impose their models of living on others. Briefly: They behave as if they are the exclusive factor in the world, regardless of the fact that precisely by this behavior they are jeopardizing the peace and security of the majority of the population and at the same time their own.

"Everybody feels the consequences of the long-lasting crisis in international political and economic relations to a lesser or greater extent. Detente has been neglected for far too long -- its fresh, encouraging beginnings to introduce basic changes in world relations. [as received] But this only further imposes the need for increased efforts on the part of international communities to revive detente in all the fields of international life and in all the regions of the world, creating the conditions for resolving major accumulated problems.

"Exacerbation in the relations between the great powers complicates the overcoming of the existing hotbeds of crises, is conducive to new crises breaking out, and brings to the world unforeseeable dangers of more and more modern types of and longer-range weapons.

"All this points even more to the importance of the independent nonbloc character of the nonaligned policy and the broad and generally accepted concept of international relations contained in its aims.

"A vital part of such a concept is creating new, equal economic relations in the world. This is the only real way to prosperity for all. Developing countries, and in particular the least developed among them, are at present in an exceptionally difficult economic position. In addition, they are exposed to pressures of different forms and content prompted by narrow interests and lack of understanding on the part of the developed countries for the economic interdependences of the world. But these will not cease until there is resistance.

"We are conscious of the fact that these obstacles must be eliminated by gradual and patient, but also persistent efforts. However, there are pressing problems, the resolution of which can hardly be postponed. Therefore, I stress the usefulness of initiatives that approach the issues of development in a realistic manner, by grasping the interdependence in resolving the problems of existence of developing countries and the aspirations of the economies of developed countries. Such issues are the development of the least developed countries, assistance to African countries facing humger, resolution of debts of developing countries, and the elimination of protectionism. The decision that the next OAU summit, which you will chair, be devoted to the economic problems of Africa, is one of the initiatives that contributes to the much needed atmosphere in beginning global negotiations under the UN aegis."

Pointing out Tanzania's role in the process of decolonization of Africa, Djuranovic went on: "Africa today is the testing ground of pressures and interferences of various kinds. It is in Africa that all unfavorable trends in the world come together, threatening with neocolonialism of new colors. Tens of millions of hungry people in Africa represent a grave accusation for mankind today, which no one will get rid of for a long time, if it does not extend to African long-term support for development and understanding without imposing models that are outside Africa's specific features.

There cannot be a more stable and happier Africa, or world as a whole, without the final liquidation of colonialism, racial discrimination, and apartheid -- the remnants of a dark humiliating past to which the aggressive regime of South Africa extends a secure refuge.

We support the efforts made by the frontline countries to protect their hard-won independence, safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and constantly strengthen their nonaligned position. The achievement of Namibia's independence represents an immediate task of the United Nations, of the nonaligned, of everybody. The people of Namibia and their only legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization, enjoy our powerful support. Our consistent support for the liberation movements on Africa's soil is an expression of our conviction that all nations and all peoples have the equal right to free and unhindered development. This was also our point of departure in our own liberation struggle and revolution as well as in the construction of our socialist system.

We follow with exceptional attention and consideration the activity of the OAU, to the successful activity of which in many spheres you, Comrade President, with your involvement so far, as well as now as its chairman, have contributed so much. We are convinced that the further strengthening of unity and action ability of this organization -- which applies in a concrete manner the principles of nonalignment and which expresses the authentic aspirations of the African peoples -- represents the interest not only of the African countries but of the entire community.

Due to all this, we attach great significance to an exchange of views with you. Bilateral contacts between nonaligned countries mobilize our forces even more. At the same time they are necessary for us to grasp as realistically as possible, on the basis of individual and common experiences and knowledge, the steps that we should take, not only at the forthcoming gathering of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and Luanda, but also before that, in order that the movement and policy of nonalignment might be able to implement the tasks put before them by the present extremely complex international relations.

Due to the role and prestige of our movement, due to the hope placed in its action by hundreds upon hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, with a view to our own and to everybody's future, it is our obligation to make maximum efforts in order that we might, with our attitude and our activity, contribute to the world, as a whole, taking a more peaceful road."

Nyerere Returns Toast

EA142125 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade -- President Nyerere said today that there is nothing like international economic order but an international economic jungle resulting in worldwide economic crisis. Speaking at a state dinner given in his honor by President Veselin Djuranovic of Yugoslavia in Belgrade, Mwalimu said the present international economic order was the major cause of economic crisis as it has failed to respond to changing situation in the world.

President Nyerere, who arrived in Belgrade today for a 4-day official visit, said although countries were passing through intense worldwide economic difficulties, developing nations were the hardest hit, amid political insecurity largely caused by ambitions of the very powerful states and other alliances.

He said that the Third World should now realize that unity will provide them with the strength needed to confront the rich countries and negotiate on conditions which will provide peace, progress, and justice in the world. He cautioned that as a long-term solution to economic problems Third World countries have to cooperate politically and economically.

MOJSOV MEETS WITH ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN

LD141318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2215 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, March 13 (TANJUG) -- Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Majsov stressed today in Buenos Aires the importance of the U.N. General Assembly session next October in New York which will primarily focus on ways to overcome the world economic crisis. Alfonsin and Mojsov assessed that the U.N. General Assembly session could be used for a North-South dialogue, particularly developing countries' debts. In this context questions relating to the role which Yugoslavia and Argentina, as industrially medium-developed countries, could play in this regard. [sentence as received]

Argentinian-Yugoslav talks also pertained to non-aligned countries' activities and role. Mojsov stressed Yugoslavia's support to the Contadora Group in seeking a solution to the crisis in Central America. He also emphasized the importance Yugoslavia attaches to efforts the Latin American countries' Cartagena group is investing towards settling the question of debts.

The talks also focused on relations between Yugoslavia and Argentina, particularly economic. Both sides assessed that Alfonsin's visit to Yugoslavia next June will provide a new stimulus to the two countries' cooperation.

Mojsov today also had a meeting with Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez.

This evening Mojsov left for Brazil where he will attend the formal inauguration of Tancredo Neves as Brazil's new president.

RIBICIC PROMOTES TITO'S BOOK IN FRG; EHMKE SPEAKS

LD150901 Belgrade Tanjug in English 0019 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The first book of works by President Tito, translated into German, was formally promoted here this evening. The book, a selection of Tito's texts and speeches made by a group of Hamburg University professors in cooperation with the Institute for Modern History of Belgrade, was published by the Klett-Cotta Publishing House of Stuttgart.

The promotion was attended by more than 150 prominent personalities including Social Democratic leader Willy Brandt, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany Walter Scheel and others. They were addressed by member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presdiency Mitja Ribicic and Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Horst Ehmke.

Welcoming the publication of Tito's works in the Federal Republic of Germany, Ehmke referred specially to Tito's "No" to Stalin. He pointed out that the "foreign-political and inernational consequences of that conflict between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia then, in 1948, were colossal."

Ehmke went on to note that Tito's "further great contribution was that in 1948 he did not turn to the other bloc, but had the courage for independence." He concluded: "I consider it to be a great contribution of Tito that he, together with the anticolonial leaders of the Third World, developed an alternative to the bi-polar world...It is an amazing example that a Yugoslav Communist gave to the world."

In this address Ribicic said he fully shared the view of Willy Brandt, who wrote in the foreward to the book that Tito's foreign-political activity was a "contribution to peace on the world."

Ribicic recalled: "Tito was saying that peace was a unique existential need for a more and more cultural and free development of human personality. Tito was repeating that there was no alternative to peace."

BANKING COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED

LD141408 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The signing of an agreement on financial and banking cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is a reflection of the already achieved high level of cooperation between the two countries, stated Yugoslav government spokesman Zeljko Jeglic at a press conference here today. The new agreement will contribute to the further seeking of optimum forms of cooperation the two countries' banks, financial and banking organizations, which would further encourage trade, industrial cooperation, specialization and other forms of economic cooperation, Jeglic said.

1984 U.S. TRADE: EXPORTS UP, IMPORTS DOWN

LD142020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1542 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports to the United States last year were worth close to 432 million dollars, or 25 percent up on the preceding year. At the same time, imports fell by one-fifth and valued 620 million dollars.

Possibilities for increasing bilateral trade have not been fully utilized, as shown by the fact that Yugoslav products account for only slightly over one per mille of total U.S. imports, it was underlined at the Yugosalv Chamber of Economy today.

Several major projects that could significantly improve the structure of cooperation with the United States are currently being negotiated. A Yugoslav factory will shortly ship articulated buses to the United States, and delivery of the first batch of Jugo 55 automobiles will be made soon. The Ingra civil engineering enterprise has contracted the construction and equipping of several small hydro-electric power stations, while another two Yugoslav firms -- Minel and Gosa -- will build thermo-power plants in the United States. The Iskra electronics manufacturer has begun delivery of electronic components to U.S. partners.

U.S. comapnies have been presented with a list of some 60 joint venture projects whole details will be fixed at the annual meeting of the two countries' businessmen in June.